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SUMMER'S GONE.

BY REV. NORTON.

Hark, through the dark woods dying,
With a moan,
Faintly the woods are sighing—
Summer's gone!
There when my brained heart feeleth
Darkly my spoorney weeketh
To weep alone,
How utter heart I wander,
By mun unseen—
And suffer my strong thoughts ponder,
On what hath been;
Summer 'a gone!

There in cold grass grow flowers
Long ago,
Our path through tangled flowers
To pluck for you,
Oh hand and head cover'd
On side by side reclining—
All e've watched in courage and
The sweet
Dimly up we go'borrow
Summer's gone!

What shall recal thy greetings—
Loved in vain
Summer's gone!

FROM THE NATIONAL ATLAS.

WITCH CREEK.

A Romance.

BY RICHARD EVANS.

In almost every part of Europe, the hills, valleys, moors, are rendered classic by fabulous or religious legend and song; while our shaggy cliffs, and haunted streams are yet unsung. But it is not my intention to be the first to introduce this subject to our natural scenery. Even in those parts of our country where nature is in her wildest garb, and where the footsteps of man oftenest intrude upon her romantic scenes, there is scarcely a village or a hamlet, which does not boast of its ghost, or its wild and beautiful scenery with which it is environed; nonsense though it may be on the map, and unnoticed by the traveller. Even where population is the most dense, and we are accustomed to speak of our indifference to the wonderful, a cathedral will be found on every side, some beautiful little lake imbedded in the woods, with its silver waves rippling in solitude, bordered by a fringe of the most lovely wild flowers, or by a white beach, glittering with sand and pebbles, or by a deep, dark, and sometimes tangled forest, worthy to be celebrated by the pen of a Spenser or an Ariosto, though the many coloured muse, and the Graces, and the Loves, and Cupid, are peeping up from beneath the underwood, are seldom allowed to be invoked by the poet. It is not necessary to be a misanthrope, in order to find something delightful in occasionally escaping from the bustle of society, and in the love of the beauties of nature. And there is something peculiarly delightful in that retreat, which, though near at hand, is, the contrast is so sudden, on passing directly from the noisy haunts of business, to the quiet seclusion of this beautiful spot. Such a one is that which is known as an air of wildness, and almost of enchantment, which very well accords with its name.

On the farther side of the creek, is a little hill, which rises perpendicularly from the water, and is thickly covered with trees, the tops of which, in summer—Shea tetus, nulla vulata secuit.—There have I often sat at twilight, listening to the screams of the owls as it broke upon the perfect stillness, which pervaded the scene, heard first at a distance, and then nearer, as the soaring birds, in their circles, they came slowly up from the sea, to seek their nests, where they remained undisturbed in the thick bands of the forest, till the light of the next day. On the hill is some appearance of there having once been a farm house; an old orchard is still there—but it is a solitary, and a desolate spot. It is not with the young broad; and there is a dilapidated air, the result of the loss of cultivation, which is seen on the other side also, there are occasional openings among the woods, when the grass is not so much withered, as it is on the hill, and there is a sentry pasture in New England. In one of these solitary openings, but a few years since Isaac the Hermit, used the beds of low land to cultivate what soil to be won.

But passing as this scene might appear by twilight, late in a moonlight evening, it was almost enchanting. That man must have possessed an insensible heart, who on such a night, could have passed it unmoved. She told of the exploits of the famous pirate Dixey Bull, who, it is said, was born on the shore of the Red Attament, but the rovers of those days were not so fastidious with regard to appellations, as was the case in more modern times. Dixey Bull was a man, and had inherited the Eastern shores, with fifteen hundred acres of land, which he had purchased from the Indians. We are taught to regard the vassals of that lands as a race of savages, but they were not so much so as is said the Indians formerly had frequent intercourse with the Hollanders on the opposite shore, and the human agents of the same beings, are now learned to hold their unhallowed meetings.

Dixey Bull was a bachelor, and was much in love with roaming through the wild and rich forests, which presented scenery unseen to him, that he delighted to describe to his friends, when at home. He had traversed, either from the mouth of the Rockaway, or from the ruby lips of his fair mistress, a distance of many days, and in the course of her relations, she exercises her will upon more matter or moderation. It seems to me that it is not a little hard that one cannot be sensible of the influence which she exercises over my feelings.

"O, you should not blame Harriet," replied Vaughan, "even she not consider enough with her, perhaps if she had, she would not have done it. Besides, you know what she possesses over your heart, she would not have the power to do it. Do not, my friend, deceive yourself here humble slave, you rarely meet her without engaging in a war of wit and repartee, which you always lose, and then you make a display of anger, which only serves to make you more ridiculous."

"But, you would not have me surrender at discretion, my friend," said the Hermit, "for this is one, which she but suspects her power, what instance it should have over me, if I were to surrender at once. I will not, no, no, you will never convince me, I would as soon trust the mercy of an Indian Sachem, as that of a woman, you know that I say but what I think, and irrevocable in her power. Though you look upon me with more than your usual incredulity, my friend, I suppose we shall not coincide in opinion on this subject. But cannot you give me one of your astonishing stories, something that is interesting? try if you cannot put me in a little better humour with the sex."

"I am in haste this morning," answer red Vaughan, "and have no speeches to throw away upon you; I am opposed to women, you know I have a hundred times. Men are used to call the adoration which the lovey entertains for his mistress a delusion, a transitory dream concerning an imaginary being which can never be realized. I regard it not thus, all that the lover imagines the sweetness of his heart, all that she youthful poet dreams her, all this and more is woman capable of realizing, and she shall be hereafter, such even now in this pre-eminence of things she sometimes bee ones."

"Really now," said Nott so, "for a man who has never been known to be dey aboily in love, you are to retain a very respectful opinion of the ladies, and they have much reason to be obliged to you, for my part however, I believe that they are mortals like the rest of us, beings of like minds. Wise men tell us that in order to obtain a knowledge of human nature, we must look into our own hearts; I admit the rule, and believe that it holds good with regard to woman as well as man. If then you would divine the feelings and sentiments of some young people, that you would hasten upon them a little of your fatherly advice; they will excuse me I hope, when I tell them that in my opinion, they appear more giddy and trifling, than becomes christian people at a time when such judgments are abroad in the land."

"Rev. Sir," said Norton, the company of the two gentlemen before alluded to, "I pray you, better some of your advice on the subject of my friend Vaughan here; I consider him in a most dangerous situation, and in imminent danger of falling into the snares of the fowler, unless he is rescued by your watching care. And Miss Harriet too, might be benefited by your counsel; I would be infinitely obliged to you, if you would inquire her will in this matter, though she possesses too deficient in self respect, and think all other company beneath her notice, to be worthy of her conversation."

"Young man," said the father, "while you may say in jest is mixed a solemn truth, and you yourself ought to be in need of the counsel of those elder elders, that you seem insensible to your need of it. I have a watchful care over the character of my young friend Vaughan, and though I have discovered many excellent traits, I must confess that I have discovered a restlessness which augurs him to imminent peril. That disposition to indulge a moody and melancholy frame of mind, and to give way to the wild vagaries of the imagination, should be checked with the greatest watchfulness, for it is the fruit of wandering from the path of duty, and is always followed by a solitary and lonely places into which he has fallen, I am neither more nor less than as a tempting of Providence, and a yielding to the wiles of the tempter. Let me solemnly warn you, my young friend that it is ever such a course of mind, that the evil one possesses over those who are in search of places, and alone, that he is the offerest insinuates himself into the company of those who are the least in his own hearts, you trust not too much to your own strength; our great and common enemy is powerful, as of late we have had cause to know, and he is a subtle adversary, and ought ensnare some slope in which we would not tread his seductions."

"Cousin Richard," said Harriet, "I have wondered so often at your mysterious manner, and your fondness for lonely rambles, he must be in love I think. But then there seems hardly any body here for him to love, unless it be myself, for you are my cousin, and I do not believe he is in love with me, are you cousin?"

"Yes, that I am my pretty cat, I protest," said Vaughan, "and deeply too," and he seized and imprinted a kiss upon the lips of the fair girl before she could resist. "Now, my dear cousin, I am glad the light hair and blue eyes oftenest found with Saxon beauty, are not regarded with envy by the rest of Vaughan, though handsome, graceful and well proportioned, exhibited strong indications of the dark and fiery temperament. Her hair was not of a rather slender; his hair black and straight like an Indian's, his eyes black, and his complexion pale. It was long ere the Saxon blood was spirited in America, in company with his father's family, he visited Norfolk and several of the towns there, but had not yet concluded in what part of America he establish himself permanently, but had hitherto resided in the neighbourhood of Norfolk. Some circumstance had led him to interest him in the little settlement at the Red Rocks, while all alone, the banks of the creek glittered with the light of the fire flies.

The recollection of the marvels which had been made the night before to Raymond, concerning this haunted creek, had greatly excited his curiosity, and mingled with surprise; her aspect became rather pale and she started, as she saw a figure at that instant, a strange low noise was heard from the bottom of the creek, resembling the breathing of a person in deep sleep, and the motion of the water, as if it was an articulate sound. Raymond could not understand its import. The lady started as if recognising the sound, but the next moment she controlled her eyes towards the shore; it was an unfortunate place for them, for when he again turned towards the female dance, for when he again turned towards the place, her lady was gone. With the speed of an arrow she had glided around the extremity of the hill. He caught a glimpse of her, and he dashed after her, but on reaching the cliff, she seemed to fasten him with her eyes, and then suddenly disappeared. He was now in the precise spot where the beautiful female had been seen, and there appeared no possible place of concealment; but the lonely vision had vanished. It was now midnight, no living thing could be seen or heard; the sea-birds on the rising of the tides had retreated to their nests in the woods, not even the drowning hum of the beetle could be heard, but all nature was hushed in perfect repose.

The moon seemed to shine brighter, and with a strange and peculiar light; the fair queen of night seems to have been associated in all ages, with the idea of enchantments, and incantations; there is something in her rays at which we almost shudder, as they look upon some lonely and solitary place; or shine upon the pale supposing of the innocent unwise sleeper. It seemed to Raymond as though some superior and prevailing consciousness, which he could not see, though he could feel its influence, were gazing upon him. "Can such things be," he said he to himself, as with his mind fevered and bewildered, he leaned back in his boat, forgetting that the proper course for him, was to hurry home from this dangerous place with the greatest expedition, while the power of enchantment still reigned in it, and he was in the midst of mind and power of exertion had forsaken him; leaving him helpless, and without strength. He had remained, however, but a few moments in this state of torpor and mental imbecility, when upon his suddenly turning his head, the beautiful female was seen at the side of her dark attendant, a short distance before him; his heart and that like a spectre, he was in the act of being fixed upon him; and all apprehension absorbed in interest and admiration; and as the figure still kept her eyes fixedly upon him, with a look of the most stern gaze, he at length summoned up sufficient resolution to address her.

"Lady," said he, "you seem to be almost alone and in a wild place; I pray you accept of my protection." The words died on his lips, and though he which is but a short distance hence, and will soon dart you thither."—"Are you so sure of a speedy return," answered the lady, with a contemptuous air. And then she added with a sudden tone, while her countenance assumed a little of that softness which her aspect was still severe; "If you know me better you would beg for my protection, instead of offering me yours; your aim may have been to assist yourself."

"Why that cautious tone, lovely lady, cried the student, would you see I deserve that I were appointed with you; but if you will not permit me to escort you home, I must send you away, for I cannot to your own home, it cannot be far distant, or you would not be found here in this solitary place, and at such an hour; pardon my impertinence, it is the duteous to which I am sure you are exposed through you own memorable of them, serve for my sake."

"I need none of your protection," again replied the lady, "and you know not what you say, you may reach my dwelling otherwise, and sooner than you wish, and may repent your vain whim it is too late, it is not well for one's own self to be in a very lay domains; and seldom do they return. I wish you a comfortable return to your home."

"Beautiful being, you beguile me hardly," repeated the youth, "I can never repent going where you are bound to go, but I will not be sent away from you, I will accompany you, and if you have the satisfaction of thinking I can render you any service; I swear to you, I would risk my life, not regard my comfort, and I will not leave you."

A peculiar expression flashed from the bright eye of the Phantom Lady, as he uttered the last few words, it seemed something like pleasure, or exultation, mingled with surprise; her aspect became rather more mild, and she made a sign for him to follow her. But there was a rushing as of fire, around and past him, and something like the breathing of a person in deep sleep, even in the very enclosure which surrounded her house. This noise presently ceased; but she directed him to be still, for now the sea was heard of panting and sobbing; the house was far from other dwellings, but the good-natured daughter of the wilderness did not have opened the door to call for aid, for the price of a thousand souls. It was strange that she had been made the dupe of enchantment, and that she had been made prisoner by the Indians. They retained her in captivity during life, and the beautiful child was never heard of more. Her mother died, and inherited their feelings, and passions, and prejudices.—Curiosity at first prompted her to approach the dwelling of the stranger, where the fair Quaker, regarding him, surrounded as he was by her warders, was seen looking through the cane brake with a stern gaze, as a descendant of a hated race, and kneeled to speedy destruction. But his beauty appeared no less brilliant when seen by day, and viewed more calmly. When indeed the sun had risen in all his splendour, and the dew rested upon the dusky fur of her lodge, had we seen upon the bank of the creek, the beautiful form of the daughter of the wilderness and tenderness with which she received him. But the stern and cruelty chieftain, who had fallen, had roused the fierce spirit from his daughter, in admitting the advances of Raymond.

Vaughan, had with great difficulty, persuaded Matthew Williams to attend him in the excursion into the forest, on the day on which Barnes had met with his unpleasant adventure. The two parties alluded to, in the voracious account of the latter, had been joined by a third, who was also known to be a man of the woods, and who was supposed, from the marriage ceremonies of the English church. And it was a most lucky circumstance for the party, that they had taken into which he had fallen, that the season was more rapidly passing from the autumnal to the summer months, and that the leaves, though not entirely fallen from the trees, were no longer found in such copious heaps. The morning of Raymond, consequently, and the object of his intended excursion, was not forgotten, and he proceeded to the pool people in the Pocotaqua plantations.

In his frequent visits to his fair bride, Raymond could not avoid observing the beauty of the scenery, either alone, downhill mute, which never smiled. They were of a description which he had never seen before, and which, though they were not of the most magnificent nature, they were the great object of their love; while many of the richer feelings of the human heart, which had been long dormant, seemed to be then stirred through the forest, with their wild and lonely aspect, they seemed to seem to him, to be in unison with the feelings of his own heart.

Raymond now began to feel that he was in the midst of the wilderness, and that he was surrounded by the children of the forest, and

Report of W. K. Scott, Esq.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

To the Commissioners of the Baltimore and Conemaugh Rail Road Company.

Gentlemen:—

Having completed the duties of my appointment to conduct the preliminary survey of the Beaver and Conemaugh Rail Road, I have now the honour of submitting thereupon the following report:—

The line for the Conemaugh and Beaver Rail Road terminated at the Ohio line, near the mouth of the Little Yankee run, at the point where the Shenango leaves that State. At that point the survey of the Pennsylvania portion of the road commenced. The valley of the Shenango was followed to New Castle, the line generally occupying the sloping bank, enough above high water mark to guard against the effect of floods. A little below New Castle it was necessary to diverge from the Shenango, for the purpose of crossing the Mahoning canal on higher ground than was found near its termination. The Mahoning river was crossed, between the bridge and the fording place, at the point where the bottom lands on the south side terminate—where the hill and the valley meet. At this place it was my intention to have taken the valley of the Beaver and followed it to its mouth, but two formidable difficulties presented themselves. A short distance below the junction of the Shenango and Mahoning, the banks on the west side are high and steep, composed of a strata of sand and soil clay. The bottom of the river is quicksand, and the banks are constantly falling off in large masses. On a careful examination I came to the conclusion, that to reduce a road secure in such a location would be extremely difficult, and if practicable at all, would cost an enormous sum.

A few miles further down, beyond the mouth of Jenkin's run, was the other obstacle spoken of. The river here curves rapidly to the East, and then as rapidly to the South-West, round a projecting ledge of rocks. To go around this point, on the river bank, would require a curve altogether too short for a road. Locomotives to cut through it would be too costly, and to avoid it, runs the valley, would be impossible without a stationary power.

In these circumstances I availed myself of the advice of Dr. J. Pollock, whose general intelligence, and minute acquaintance with the country, enabled him to afford very important aid. By his suggestion I began at Hickory creek to diverge from the Beaver, and gradually attained sufficient elevation to carry the line back of the obstruction; and by descending in the same gradual manner reached the valley of the Beaver at the foot of Wampum hill. This line, though a good one when made, will be somewhat costly to construct. Several deep ravines must be filled—a viaduct 200 feet long, made over Leonard's run at Robinson's mill—a deep, broad valley crossed near Jenkins's house, and a deep cut on the hill beyond. The last three mentioned is the most formidable. The whole distance across is 850 feet; a part of which can be filled with the earth taken from the hill, and the remainder supported by a viaduct. It is, however, fortunate that a saw mill is near at hand, and that a viaduct over dry land can be built at less cost than where the effect of streams will be to be guarded against.

At Wampum run commences a range of hills, which occupy or constitute the river bank. Their sloping sides are covered with soil, their irregular masses of detached rock, which, at first view, presents a most formidable obstacle to the progress of work. These hills continue for some miles, and although occasionally small valleys are found between their base and the river, yet, generally, the road must be built upon their sides. The rocks present the only difficulty, and this, on particular examination, is found not as great as was at first supposed. They are a species of sand stone, similar to that of which the locks at New Castle, and other public works in that vicinity are built; the breccias into any desired shape with the greatest ease, and when broken make the best of building and bridge stone. When our company passed, men were engaged in preparing stone for the Mahoning aqueduct. They broke them into regular prisms—conveyed them a mile, and sold them for a dollar a perch, of twenty-five feet. I was assured by one of the workmen that they could be broken and laid into rough dry wall upon the line for cents a perch.

These facts, then, in a great measure remove the difficulty. With these stones the bed of the road can be formed, when necessary to get rid of them; and when they do not so answer, a stone bridge will be built on the lower side, and the space above filled with earth and broken fragments of stone. The road, when thus formed, will be of the most durable kind, not subject to the many casualties so liable to attend embankments of earth, and will, of course, require little or no repairs.

It will be seen by the annexed estimate that I have calculated on a road bed 30 feet wide in seventy-five cents a perch; the estimate of the workmen being deemed too low.

The next difficult part of the line is found between Brighton and Fallston, and at the latter place. The hills are high and steep. In one portion a deep rock excavation will be required, and in another part, great pains must be taken to guard against the effect of slides or avalanches from the hill, or rather to prevent them. The plan suggested, to prevent these slides, is to leave the surface of the ground unbroken, to build at the foot of the hill a heavy wall to support the lower side of the road, and fill to above, as projected with Wampum hill. The stone necessarily taken from the hill above Fallston can be used for this wall, and if will be so abundant as to furnish material for one of great strength.

The road will terminate at the banks of the Ohio, near Grimes's tavern.

This line is all on the west side of the Beaver. Another was surveyed on the east side, diverging from that at Brighton, crossing the Beaver by a long abutment bridge passing through the village of New Brighton, and terminating at the Ohio, near the mouth of the Beaver. This last line is a formidable and safe one, as it crosses nowhere than the other, and with the exception of the required across the river, much more work is constructed. Leaving the viaduct out of the question, the road upon the west side can be built for $15,000 less money than that on the west side, and as this sum is about what the viaduct will cost, the expense of the two may be put down as equal. In two respects the eastern line has the preference. One is the greater security of the work, and the other the ease with which it can be connected with the railroad from Pittsburgh to Pittsburgh. But there may be other considerations with which I am not accustomed to coordinate these advantages, which, however, decidedly of opinion, that both cannot be had, and that the road will be constructed on the west side, is the only question to decide, is which of the two lines, on the west side, will be preferred by the directors.

The country on following the valleys of the Shenango and the Beaver, has given to the road a very extensive course, yet with one exception its curves are easy. The nearly prolongation only exceeds a part of West New Castle was found running a strong curve, which could be cut off and better I was under the necessity of sweeping a curve with a radius of a thousand feet. My object was to save but a length of less than half a mile, and only two of less than a mile. West Castle will be an important place, and every train of cars will stop there, so that the inconvenience of the curve is very slight. But if the company think it advisable, the curve can be enlarged by cutting off more of the hill, as I said, however, make a deep cut and be costly.

The grades are easy beyond comparison. The road will be 30 miles long, and in that distance 34 miles will have an elevation of more than one hundred feet. Of these, the numerous miles and nineteen climbs long, declining towards the Ohio 18 feet per mile. Another nearly 12 miles long, descending one foot and eight-eighth hundredths per mile.—Twenty-five and seven-tenths in mile are the steepest acutely encountered on the whole line, and that only with one mile long. With such curves and such grades locomotives can convey the heaviest burdens at great speed.

The general plan proposed for this work, and upon which my estimate is based, is similar to that of the Schenectady and Utica road in the State of New York, which has been in operation being one of the best roads in the state. The superstructure will be formed by two parallel lines of wood sills, twelve inches wide, and six thick, imbedded in the earth so that their upper surfaces shall run even with the gravelled bottom of the road—these six inches square, spiked to the sills, and supporting the iron rail. Across the centre to centre, wooden rails six inches square, secured to the sills in the same manner, and on these rails the iron rail 2½ inches by 5 firmly rooted in it, the ends underlaid and connected with splicing plates. The timber I intend to procure will be adapted to a road with a double track and to the first of the work to be done.

I have estimated but eight tons units of sale-lings to the whole road. The first is that from Beaver and, less than is now used on many roads. But I have two reasons for adopting so small a one. One is that they are troublesome, being liable to be left open when they should be shut, in consequence of which, even on a number of roads, have been taken up after very short trial, and their number now is small.

Another reason is, that I am fully persuaded that immediately after your road shall go into operation, you will be compelled from press of business to begin to lay another.

The whole length of the road will be 441 miles, and is estimated to cost $20,958 dollars, or 19,393 dollars per mile.

For one by say any thing in relation to the superstructure of this work, or to speak of its future success, may be considered superfluous, or impudent. Transcending the duties assigned me, but I cannot forbear making a few observations on that branch of the subject.

I consider the Beaver and Conemaut Road as but a link in a great chain of communication soon to be made between Philadelphia and the Western lakes. The immense intercourse which will exist between the former and the seat of emigration pouring in from the East—the West—the constantly increasing mass of individual travellers, who, leaving the various avenues leading to the lakes, call loudly for the immediate construction of some more direct and easy mode of intercourse than is now to be found.

The Philadelphian who now sets off to Pittsburgh, destined to the West, there diverge in various directions, as their choice of the circuitous and costly route may indicate. Let there but be a rail-road, from that place to Lake Erie, adapted to the rapid conveyance of passengers, and it would at once find full employment. Now take from Pittsburgh all the country up the Ohio, and I hazard nothing in saying that no route can be found more direct, with as light grades and easy curves as that through the Beaver valley.

To have this road completed at once, would materially aid the trade of Philadelphia in connecting with New York in the trade of the far West. Articles of workmanship, now little or no sure market for her numerous manufactures—it will find a ready market in the rich and populous heart of her unbounded resources, and every inhabitant of Beaver county would realise from it some important advantage or other.

The question whether money expended in rail-roads is to become profitable investments is an important one to capitalists. Although it is not, at present, to be decided except by such a question like this, yet in the present case I can see no reason for a doubt. Roads which cost double what this one will, and are inferior in the most exclusively, by passengers, where there is good reason to believe that a road will be made, than would be on this. But if you add to the profits on passengers that of the goods brought by Western merchants at Philadelphia—the articles manufactured at Pittsburgh, Beaver and elsewhere—the salt and gypsum brought from the lakes to the interior, and the immense productions of the country through which the road will pass, we have enough to warrant us in predicting, without the fear of disappointment, that the road will be among the most productive of the kind.

Let it be remembered that this road can do more business than most other roads, if it can be fully occupied. I mean, simply, that in consequence of the number of its curves, locomotives can, with the same expense, move faster, and draw a greater load. This can be done on a great majority of rail-roads in the United States. Hence, in attempting to make the best profits of this, by that of others, it should not for a moment be compared with those roads which cost three times the money, and have not the facilities to steep that not half, and often not a third of the hill's ascent and descent, and whose curves so short as to diminish in an equal degree both the burden and the speed.

There is still another consideration of some importance which should not be omitted. At the mouth of Beaver river, the tide rises and falls, and it is desirable that the road should be so constructed as to have a rail-road connecting it with the Ohio. Should the many contemplated railroad charters for the purpose of effecting it—Now, any one acquainted with the topography of the land and the course of the streams, must see at once that most of those roads can approach the Ohio through the valley of the Beaver with equally than in any other direction. As far as I am acquainted with Cleveland that would be the gentlemen of Philadelphia have been notified to the department that they are attached to the road, and will, of course, be willing to aid it. It

JOHNSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, January 21, 1837.

We acknowledge the reception of "Select Speeches of Wm Hain and Huskisson," edited by Robert Walsh, Esq. and for sale by Edward C. Biddle, No. 21 Minor street. Our next number will contain an analysis of its contents.

Right in Four Trees.—We are pleased to learn that the Horticultural Society of Pennsylvania, at their monthly meeting of the 17th inst appointed a committee to take into consideration the amount of a premium, to be given to the discoverer of the cause of Fire Blight in Pear Trees, and the best mode of checking the same the committee are, John B. Smith, Alex. Parker, Robert Burst, Robt. Carr, David Sandreth, Joseph J. Habb, and Mr. Carey. The object is a praiseworthy one, and the public is indebted to the society for its exertions.

CAOUTCHOUC, OR GUM-ELASTIC.

It is singular to what a variety of uses this curious vegetable substance has latterly been applied. Not only shoes, clothing, table cloths, hose and a variety of other articles, are composed from it, but steps letter bags unpenetrable to water, which may be thrown overboard in case, and their contents preserved undamaged till they may be found. But perhaps the most interesting discovery of its virtues is invalids is, that it is also useful, in the form of a bougie, in cases of rheumatism removing the pains when all other remedies fail. Our friend, S. D. Heed, at No. 13, south Seventh street, has a great variety of those articles manufactured from this substance.

Pickwick Papers.—Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard have published the second part of these popular and attractive sketches. The writer of these details, we perceive by late English papers, is Mr. Charles Dickens, of London, better known by the nomme de plume of the "Boz Sketches." His writings possess a fund of humor and originality, that appears to be inexhaustible, and the characteristic sketches of the "Pickwick Papers" alone, would do honour to the pen of a Smollett or Fielding—indeed we are frequently reminded of the style of the latter in the perusal of these sketches.

The present volume is not in any respect inferior in those essentials, which rendered the last so universally popular, and we have no doubt but the last named gentleman, and the subject postponed until to-morrow, with the understanding that it will then be postponed and made the special order for Monday next.

Expunging Resolutions.—The special order, being the expunging resolutions, was taken up.

Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Dana followed, and before he had concluded he gave way to Mr. Grundy, on whose motion the Senate adjourned.

Jan. 13.—The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Thomas Clayton, elected a Senator in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. M. Clayton.

Mr. Buchanan presented the petition of persons concerned in the Coal Trade in Pennsylvania against the repeal of the duties on Foreign Coal.

The following resolutions were offered and lie over day on the table.

By Mr. Davis,

Resolved, That the President of the U. S. be requested to send to the Senate if not incompatible with the public interest, any communication received by, or correspondence with the Executive of the U. S. and General Santa Anna, or any other person claiming to act in behalf of Mexico, respecting the independence or future disposition and civil condition of Texas, if any such correspondence has been had. Also to communicate any facts which may have been made known to him from any other fore ign Government or Government touching the same subject.

By Mr. Linn,

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to cause ancaate to the Senate, any report or letter of explanation of the Military operations in Florida, since the date of the last command of the Governor of that Territory, made by him to that Department, since the report of the Secretary which accompanied the President's Message.

Expunging Resolution.—The Senate then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, being the expunging resolution, when Mr. Dana addressed the Chair remarks which he had commenced yesterday.

A debate ensued on this question, when the Senate adjourned.

Jan. 14.—The Chair communicated a report from the Treasury Department, made in compliance with the provisions of the acts for the relief of the insolvent debtors of the U. S.

Mr. Tallmadge presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of the citizens of New York, praying the establishment of a National Bank, similar to the late Bank of the United States, as in his annual message of 1830—to be located in the city of New York. Mr. T. accompanied the petition with some remarks in which he expressed the limited views he entertained of the propriety of the petitioners—referred to the Committee on Finance.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Davis, calling on the President to furnish to the Senate, if he does not deem it incompatible with the public interest, all the correspondence of any correspondence that may have taken place between this government and Gen. Santa Anna, in relation to the independence of Texas, was, on the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, laid on the table.

The Senate then postponed, on the motion of Mr. Grundy, the *expunging resolution*, and took up the bill in relation to the

Public Lands.—Mr. Walker addressed the Senate in support of the bill.

After the conclusion of Mr. Walker's remarks, the bill and amendments were then postponed to, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

January 16.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, in reply to a resolution of the Senate on the 6th inst. giving a statement of the amount of drafts on appropriations in the Treasury on the 1st inst. The amount in the Treasury during the two millions more than was anticipated.

The following resolutions was offered by Mr. White.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate the survey of Cape Canaveral, and the report of the plan for the practicability of creating a Break Water or Stone Pier, made in pursuance of the law of the last session, and the report of the Engineers, and the estimate of the probable cost.

The resolution offered by Mr. Davis, on Friday, requesting information such as may be in possession of the Executive, in relation to the visit of Santa Anna, was taken up and adopted.

Special Order.—The Senate then proceeded to consider the Special Order, being the expunging resolution.

Mr. CLAY then took the floor and spoke at length in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Buchanan addressed the House, after which the Senate adjourned.

7th. Benton's Expunging res olution was then put to the vote and passed, 25 to 19.

The resolution was then carried into effect.

After which the Senate adjourned.

Jan. 17.—Mr. Kent presented a remonstrance of the Grand Jury of Washington county, D. C. against the efforts of distant and self-created societies to obtain an abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

A motion being made to print the remonstrance,

The question was then taken on the printing, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 24, nays 5.

Public Lands.—On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate took up the Special Order, being the bill to prohibit the sales of the Public Lands, except to actual settlers, &c.

After which the Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 10.—Mr. Davis of Indiana, asked the consent of the House to introduce a bill to close all petitions and memorials on the subject of abolition be laid on the table, and no further action be had on them.

A message was received from the President of the United States, communicating the report of the Commission appointed to carry into effect the Convention with Spain: read and referred.

Jan. 11.—*Surplus Revenue.*—Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Ways and Means, made a report on the subject of the Surplus Revenue, accompanied by the following bill, which was twice read:

A bill to reduce the Revenue of the United States to the wants of the Government.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted that, from and after the 30th day of September next, in all cases where duties are by law required to be paid on the 1st of the 14th of July, 1832, entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed 20 per cent. on the value thereof, one third part of such excess shall be deducted. From and after the 31st of March, 1838, one half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; any thing in the act of March 1833, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that from and after the 30th of September next, the duties on Salt and Coal shall be and the same hereby are repealed.

On motion of Mr. Owens, the report was read at length. It is a very voluminous and detailed view of the questions and facts connected with the public revenue, expenditures, and commerce of the country.

Mr. Cambreleng moved that the Bill and Report be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and be printed.

Considerable discussion ensued, when the House adjourned.

Jan. 12.—Mr. Calhoun moved by postpone the order of the day, in order to take up the bill to extend certain duties on the public bill of the last session, with the view of making it the special order of the day.

After some remarks from Mr. Grundy, the Senate adopted the motion.

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the general land bill.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Buchanan, King, of Alabama, Clay and Walker, an amendment was adopted to the last named gentleman, and the subject postponed until to-morrow, with the understanding that it will then be postponed and made the special order for Monday next.

Expunging Resolutions.—The special order, being the expunging resolutions, was taken up.

Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Dana followed, and before he had concluded he gave way to Mr. Grundy, on whose motion the Senate adjourned.

Jan. 13.—The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Thomas Clayton, elected a Senator in Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. M. Clayton.

Mr. Buchanan presented the petition of persons concerned in the Coal Trade in Pennsylvania against the repeal of the duties on Foreign Coal.

The following resolutions were offered and lie over day on the table.

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A motion being made to print the remonstrance,

SYNOPSIS OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE, Jan. 10.

A message was received from the President, communicating information in reference to the proposed negotiation with foreign powers, to construct a rail-road or canal across the Isthmus of Darien, for the purpose of connecting the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The message is unfavorable to the project.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reference to the present condition of the deposite banks.

Mr. Buchanan presented the petition of a number of the claimants under the late treaty with France. Also, a petition of the persons connected with the coal trade, protesting against the reduction or repeal of the duties on foreign coal.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, rescinding the Treasury Order.

Mr. Rives addressed the Senate, and spoke until 2 o'clock, when Mr. Clay obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned.

Jan. 11.—The Chair laid before the Senate, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting the returns made to the Department of the condition of the incorporated Banks in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pension for the maimed citizens of American seamen.

Mr. Walker offered a resolution in favor of acknowledging the independence of Texas.

The Senate proceeded to the special order, the further consideration of the post resolution rescinding the Treasury order of July, 1836, &c. being the bill for the amendment or substitute thereto offered by Mr. Rives.

Mr. Clay addressed the Senate.

Mr. Niles spoke in favor of the whole subject to the committee on Public Lands. The question was then taken on Mr. Niles's motion, and decided in the negative—Yeas, 22, nays, 18.

So the whole subject of the Treasury order, of July, 1836, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

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A motion being made to print the remonstrance,

Pennsylvania Legislature.

From our Correspondent at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16, 1837.

On Wednesday last, the debate on the subject of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was continued. Mr. J. McIlvaine supported a motion he made to "recommit the report, with great ability; and at length he defended the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania from the attacks of the Committee, refuted their notions of error, whence they opened, taking the sum of millions from the Bank, and showed most conclusively that the great improvement system of Pennsylvania could not be continued, if importand Financial Committees, instead of keeping their eyes upon the means of promoting the welfare of the State, entered the arena as political partizans. He demonstrated the horrible fate would result to Pennsylvania, by a connection with the Bank, as a financial agent, and the folly at this late day of engaging in such an act. The chairman of the Committee, Mr. Johnson, attempted a reply, but he was far from being happy. His style and argument was characteristic of the political partizan. The question on recommitment was finally postponed, but the report was ordered to be printed in large quantities.

Thursday, Mr. Parker moved a reconsideration of the vote on the question bill, but the House refused to reconsider by a large majority. The effort was made for the purpose of getting the first question up, whether or not a certain time should be specified as to the amount of interest, time of payment, &c. Should you determine to make an offer for the whole or any part of the stock, you are requested to be specific as to the amount of interest, time of payment, &c. Mr. Ford immediately offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to that effect but the House refused to consider it.

Upon questions before the Senate, reported a bill to elect another delegate to the Convention; and the minority of the Committee, through Mr. Darlington, made a report against the bill, that provision by law, was already made for the Convention.

A resolution passed, instructing the Committee on Education, to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, providing for the investment of a portion of the Surplus, at the highest rate of interest, in the stocks of the Commonwealth, for the purposes of education.

In the House, Mr. Lewellen offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, remonstrate against the repeal of the act passed on the 16th day of June, 1836, and restoring the right of dealing to the citizens thereof, together with the names attached thereto, be placed upon the Journals of this House.

Mr. Hurst offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be requested to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill repealing the tax upon the surplus revenue, as has already been received by the Commonwealth from the United States, among the different counties of this Commonwealth, according to their respective ratables.

Mr. Gamble offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill providing for the deposite of the surplus revenue to which this State is entitled, in such Bank or Banks, as may be offered, or may offer, for such deposite, on terms of the State, until the same shall be required.

Mr. Sterigere then offered a resolution, that the Committee on agriculture be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, to apply part of the surplus to the agricultural societies in the various counties, which was laid on the table.

The subject of distributing the surplus, will be a source of great embarrassment, as the sums are various, as the name, one resolutions on the subject of the Banks of this State, create the pressure, by loaning large sums to directors and large capitalists, to the detriment of the people's Bank, &c. Laid on the table.

Monday, Jan. 16. In Senate, a resolution offered by Mr. Darragh, to prohibit corporate companies from establishing Banks or agencies in counties where not located, was discussed, and passed. It is to prevent insurance companies from establishing Banks or agencies for Bearer consent, removing most of their capital to operate in Pittsburg.

House—A resolution offered some days since, to instruct our Senators in Congress to vote for Benton's Expunging resolution, was taken up by the Democrats. The resolution is not to be taken up unless the Senate refuse to take it up on as the "voice of the people, as indicted by their representatives. But all the party could not go this absurdity, though it got through committee of the whole. Messrs. Hopkins, Hanagan, and Crawford declared themselves against it.

In Senate, a resolution instructing the committee on Banks to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting by law, the circulation of all Bank notes under $10 was debated and passed—yeas 21, nays 14.

To-day, in the House, Mr. Beale offered a resolution instructing the committee on Banks to enquire into the expediency of amending the law which allows the U. States Bank to hold stocks, on the real estate of the late U. States Bank, which was agreed to.

A resolution approbating the Philada. Bank, and the Bank of Pennsylvania to the secretary of the Treasury, as deposit Banks have passed. A resolution passed instructing the committee on Inland Navigation, to inquire into the propriety of repealing the law, to extend the Beaver Branch Canal to the Allegheny river, by the route recommended by the engineer.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to visit Philadelphia during the recess of the Legislature to ascertain what rate of interest can be obtained from banks, of undoubted, for the deposite of the public money to which that Commonwealth is entitled under the act of Congress, passed 23d June, 1836.—Read in the Senate, January 9, 1836.

MR. PENROSE, Chairman.

The Committee appointed under a resolution of the Senate, to visit the city of Philadelphia during the recess of the Legislature, to inquire and ascertain what rate of interest can be obtained from Banks, or otherwise, for the deposit of the proportion of public money to which the Commonwealth is entitled, under the act of Congress, passed 23d June, 1836,—

REPORT:

That your Committee, in pursuance of the resolution under which they were appointed, met in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of December last, and addressed the following Circular to each, of the State Banks in the fair and county of Philadelphia:

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1836.

"To the President and Directors of

"GENTLEMEN:—The Senate of Pennsylvania have appointed a Committee to ascertain what interest can be obtained from banks, or otherwise, for the deposit of the proportion of the public money to which the Commonwealth is entitled, under the act of Congress, passed 23d June, 1836.—

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THEATRICALS.

Walnut street Theatre.—We have lost our memoranda of the performances during the week at this theatre, and must trust to memory for a brief abstract. On Monday evening the melo-drama of "Wallace, or the Scottish Hero" and was performed. Mr. Blanchard took the principal character, and performed it with his usual skill and ability. The interpose of the "Forester Chief," afforded an opportunity of displaying the performances of the celebrated dogs, Hector & Brum. We are gratified in stating that the encouragement of the public, which were greeted with loud and long-continued rounds of applause, of which they, no doubt, were duly sensible.

We learn that Mr. Conyham is preparation, a new pantomime of great attraction, which is intended to be brought forward, during his present engagement.

Chesnut street Theatre.—Miss Tree's benefit on Saturday evening last was a brilliant affair, the house being filled in every part to overflowing. It is needless to say that the part of Portia was performed in such a manner, as to draw forth rounds of applause, and in some parts of the play, a burst of feeling that reached the lustrous skill, the breathless attention of the audience.

Keeping long E. C. Maywoods, Skylock, we remember that,

"The quality of mercy is not strained."

and we shall best conform to that doctrine, by passing his performance, over in silence.

Of Miss Bannister as Jessica, we can only say that she is a favorite.

The Comedy of the Jealous Wife was performed on Monday evening. Apart from the performance of Mrs. Drake, in which the best parts was well managed. Thayer's, Lord Trinket, in particular, deserved great commendation.

The Wonder, on Tuesday evening, was admirably attended. We noticed that half the stile of the evil were present on this occasion.

The caste of the principal parts—Miss Tree as Violante—Wood as Don Felix, and Mrs. Drake as Isabella, in a Scotch character—has never been equalled in any previous performance of this comedy.

Machine for cleaning Paper Rags.—A machine for cleaning or dusting rags, preparatory to their going into the engine, has recently been invented by Enoch Burt, of Manchester (Ct.), which is thought superior to the ease, facility, speed with which it performs the work.

Fires.—The Queen of England has recently sent a quantity of work to a Charity Fair, wrought with her own hands, and the Duchess of Kent has also contributed to the same object.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

"The government has established a new evening paper, entitled the *Charter of 1830*! Three hundred thousand francs of the secret service money have been applied to that purpose, and the Doctrinaires, if obliged to retire from office, will have this secured to themselves a handsome property at the public expense. The Journal Debats is to be paid out of the treasury 9,000 francs monthly and its three principal redacteurs will not receive less than 50,000 (francs per annum. Independent of this journal, the new cabinet has several other support of the *Journal des Debats*, *La Paix* and *la Presse*, and several other minor papers. The first is paid a subscription of 6,000 francs per month, by the Ministry of the Interior, and 6,000 more, out of the King's civil list: *la Paix* also receives 6,000 francs per month out of the secret service fund, but nothing from the royal bounty; and *la Presse* has 3,000 francs, and the principal editor, M. Emile de Girardin, who killed M. Carrel, in a duel, 1,000 francs per month. Besides those subventions, 25,000 francs are monthly divided by the chief of the Interior among subaltern scribblers.—*Galignani.*

The trial of the Vendome mutineers before the court martial at Toulon, terminated on the 12th inst. in the conviction of four of the accused, namely—Bruyant, Thierry, (absent,) Oubrie, and Descottes. The two were acquitted. The two first mentioned were sentenced to death, and the latter to perpetual labor, or to imprisonment each. Bruyant had consented to appeal to the council jurisdiction, which delayed him a month longer to live, for it was understood that the sentence would be carried into execution within 24 hours after the appeal was acquitted of the murder of Brigadier (Corporal Barrera.

"The last intelligence from Portugal is fraught with a melancholy importance, as regards the situation of affairs in that country. The exertions of portions of our Lisbon correspondent's letters, of the 31st ultimo, published in a recent edition of the Morning Herald of yesterday, it will be seen, that whilst the energies and the efficiency of the existing government are paralysed by domestic faction, cabal, and feuds at home, its very existence is threatened from without by the movements of the Miguelite party, to the overthrowing of some previous the report of dissentions and violent distractions have recently contributed.—*London Herald.*

By arrivals from Havanna, we learn that the expedition against St. Jago de Cuba had sailed.

We have been informed that Governor Call had seized all the horses he could find, and therefore the movements, &c. of the interior, would for a time be delayed from arriving in the city.

Reinforcements had been received from Spain of the defeat of a portion of the Carlist army, and the consequences of the cessation, and the island continues tranquil.

From the New Orleans Courier of the 5th inst.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The schooner Ringleader, arrived this morning from Tampico, whence she sailed on the 26th ult. We have been favored by a correspondent of the Courier, with the following extract of a letter which embodied all the news that had transpired up to the departure of the Ringleader.

The schooner Sarah Ann from this port with $400,000, sailed in company with the Ringleader, and experienced the boisterly weather of the Gulf.

TAMPICO, Dec. 15, 1836.

"Last night many of the cooperators of the town, place on the ground, that several of our citizens, joined by nearly all the Havaneros residing there, have invaded by pressure in favor of the present government. The battalion of Puebla Virgin, it is said has been exasperating, and was the principal kept under close observation by the military commander of the place.

The news of Santa Anna's liberation from confinement in Texas, had not reached Tampico at the time of the departure of the Ringleader.

The people were anxiously expecting the message of President Jackson, believing that it would contain something of importance to the two countries.

From Florida.—Gen. Jesup announces his arrival at Camp Dade, with the Tennessee brigade, on the 30th ult. with 900 regulars and 500 friendly Indian warriors. Osceola and his forces, he believe, to have retreated immediately after the action in the Wahoo Swamp. Gen. Jesup will advance on the 1st inst. with 1250 men in garrison at Camp Dade, after which, he will proceed down the Withlacoochee, scouring the banks of that river. Macintosh is to draw out all the Indians, and ascertain the practicability of running small armed steamers up the forks of this river. The last despatch addressed to Gen. Eustis, from Gen. Jesup, states that it is the purpose of Micanopy, Jumper, and Abraham, to do before the army, and avoid a battle. They will withdraw to the south of the Hammocks and swamps of the everglades. Osceola is declared as disinclined to maintain himself as long as possible on the Withlacoochee, and then to the everglades, but the prisoners say he will never surrender.

EXPUNGING.

We announce the fact that the expunging resolution has been passed—and carried into effect—by the Senate. The resolution was passed to prevent this act, has been done—and the majority of the Senate voted from the scene, following to witness it.

Whatever may be the resolution, the vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Dana, Ewing, of Illinois, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, of Alabama, Linn, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Page, Rives, Robinson, Shepley, Strange, Tallmadge, Tipton, Walker, White, Wright—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Preston, Robbins, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins—19.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says,—

On motion of Mr. *Benton*, the journal was then brought to the clerk's desk, and the vote drawing black lines around the resolution pertaining thereto, in presence of the majority, the unanimity having entered.

While this ceremony was in operation, some person or persons in the gallery, found a disposition Mr. Benton moved that the sergeant-at-arms bring to the bar of the Senate those persons. The sergeant-at-arms soon returned with a gentleman, who, apologized for his conduct, by that he was ready to undergo an examination. The person in custody was then brought to the bar, being asked any questions and then the senate adjourned.

Protest of the Massachusetts Senators.

The debate on the Expunging Resolution having closed, and the question being about to be taken, Mr. Webster rose and addressed the Senate.

He gave an abstract of his speech.

Mr. President, I put the truth and justice of the original resolution of the Senate, and I put the authority of the Senate to pass that resolution, I had an opportunity to express my opinions at a subsequent period, when the Protest I presented was before us. Those opinions remain unchanged and unchangeable.

And now, had the Constitution secured the privilege of entering a Protest upon the Journals, I should not say one word on this occasion; although what is now proposed shall be accomplished, I know that he should have spoken in vain. But there is no constitutional privilege, I can only reflect my purpose by rules addressing the Senate, and I rise for that purpose to make that Protest in this manner, in the face of the country, and in the face of the country, which I leave present in my utter form.

I speak in my own behalf and in behalf of my colleague, we both speak as the representatives of the State of Massachusetts, and as such, we ask many We ask that our Protest may be entered.

We, and Senators from other States have not any power or authority to expunge any vote of ours which we have received, agreeably to the express provision of the Constitution.

We have a high personal interest, and the State whose representatives we are, has also a high interest in the preservation entire of every part and parcel of the record of our conduct, as members of the Senate.

This record the Constitution sacredly declares shall be kept: but the resolution before the Senate declares that this record shall be expunged.

We utter sublerfuge and evasion, and as it appears to us, the daring audacity of violence.

We must look into our journal, shall or shall not our names and our votes legible, where this violation of the sacred record shall be done completed, shall the terms to expunge, and the terms to keep, when applied to the record in part ideas exactly contradictions, as much so as the terms forgiveness and the terms to damn.

A record which is *expunged*, is not a record which is kept, a record which is *kept* is not a record *expunged* can be a record which is *preserved*.

The part expunged is no longer part of the record. It has no longer legal existence. It cannot be certified as a part of the proceeding of the Senate, it cannot be read as a part of the record.

If the Senate may not now expunge one part of the journal of a former session, it may with equal authority, expunge another part, or the whole. It may expunge the entire record of any one session, or of all sessions.

Indiana Judges.—Governor Noble, in his message to the Legislature of this state, says the office of Supreme Judge is vacated, because the emoluments would not support the family of the

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Jan. 12, received from John M. Brown, J. D. King, Rob. Beale, Esq's, Wm. Gibbons, A. G. Forbes, N. B. Lewis, Wm. Hain, S. Moore, sen. J. B. Lewis, Jr. H. F. W. Schmidt, Wm. Wood, Wm. Rich, Esq. W. N. Ellis, Esq. J. Harrison, Jr.

Guy H. Bryan, P. M. Wm. Chapin, Oliver Hopkins, Esq. Robert Hamilton, M. O. H. Norton, Benjamin R. Peck, Wm. Hain, Esq. Ralph Hamlin, Wm. Hain, Esq. John C. Ostner, Wm. Hain, Esq. John Hodges, Esq. J. M. Irvine, Esq. H. R. Ellis, Wm. Hain, Esq. Robert Hamilton, M. O. H. Norton, Benjamin R. Peck, Wm. Hain, Esq. Ralph Hamlin, Wm. Hain, Esq. John C. Ostner, Wm. Hain, Esq. John Hodges, Esq. J. M. Irvine, Esq. H. R. Ellis

Variety's the spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Tooke was the son of a poulterer, which he affected to when called upon by the proud strictings of Eton to describe himself.—"I am," said young Horne, "the son of an eminent Turkey merchant."

REASON FOR HANGING.—Sir Edward Coke said that the reason for hanging was, that the criminal was rejected both of Heaven and Earth, and was therefore suspended so as to interfere with neither.

MAHOMMEDAN NOTIONS.—Shooting stars are thought by the generality of Mahommedans to be lightning, which is darted by angels whenever at those demons which approach too near the gates of paradise.

INCREASE OF PIGS.—One pair of pigs will increase in six years to one hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and sixty-one, taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. One pair of sheep in the same time would be but sixty-four.

The circumference of the earth measures 25,000 miles. If it were begun by an iron railway, a load of one ton would be drawn round it in six weeks by the amount of mechanical power which resides in the third part of a ton of coals.

'How is it,' said one little Miss to another, 'that John's never afeard and I am?' 'Because his got a Roman nose and feels safe; don't you remember how we read that it has always been said a Roman knows—no danger?'

A coloured man being asked by his master if he had counted the pigs, replied, that he had counted all but one, a little speckled fellow, that kept running about so he could'nt count him.

TO MAKE A NEW SERMON.—A Welsh curate having preached several sermons which were considered uncommon to his own powers of composition, was asked by a friend how he managed? He replied, "Do you see, I have got a volume of sermons by one Archbishop Tillotson, and a very good book it is. So I translate one of those sermons into Welsh, and then back again into English; after which Satan himself would not know it again."

A Broad Hint.—When the ease of Chambers, in connection with the Opera House, was brought before Lord Brougham, the Court was crowded with theatrical persons, many of whom are here foreigners. The hum of conversation seriously interrupted the business. His Lordship complained of it once or twice, and at last said to the usher—"If this noise does not cease, I shall be obliged to speak to your successor." The silence the next moment was awful.

Grimaldi and Durrow.—M. Durrow, too, was rather harsh in his chiding; old Grimaldi one morning and found the equestrian behowling little Andrew the present M. Durrow, unmercifully. Grimaldi hotheatedly interfered, and upbraided the father, who defended himself by saying that 'such must be early trained to the way it should go—it was best to make an impression while the wax was soft.' 'Aye,' said Grimaldi, 'but that don't hold here, for the whacks never *adhere*!'

Listen asked Mathews to play for his benefit the latter excused himself, as he had to act elsewhere. "I would if I could," said the mimic, "but I can't split myself in half." "Umph! don't know that," said Listen, "I have often seen you *play to two places*."

A perfumed Query.—Mrs. W——, notwithstanding her professional powers, displays so little knowledge on general subjects as to have obtained the sobriquet of the 'inspired simple.' She had the ne-fortune to meet an acquaintent in traveling which accelerated her accouchement, and she became the mother of a seventeen pound child. She was weeping, and explaining that the infant would not live, when Mr. W——— consoled her by assuring her that his own grandfather was a seven-months child. 'Very likely, my dear,' said the weeping beauty; 'but did he *taste*?'

TIGHT LACING.—A correspondent of the Columbia Georgia Herald, signing himself Sam Patch, has the following bit at the fashionable folly of tight lacing, &c. New merchandize

1 doz. 1 pound pillows, on hand!
1 box hanging and rags, for going to!
4 doz. Sensations to be at the knee!
Likewise Muscle Bands, most tight lacing!
1 doz. bed screws, for sitts.

The subscriber grateful for past favors, will always keep on hand the latest Paris and New York styles of improved dresses and ornaments. His one pound pillows and hanging are nearly done, and have given great satisfaction to those who used them. They may be seen on certain nights in the last issue of successful experiments.

Genuine Eloquence.—One man, whom I saw sitting on the ground, leaning his back against the wall, attracted my attention by a degree of animation in his appearance, which I had rarely before observed even in Ireland. His clothes were ragged to indecency—a very common circumstance however with the males—and his face was pale and sickly. He did not address me, but I paused to look at him. He looked at me, then, my heart smote me, and I turned back. 'If you are sick,' said I, with some sympathy, 'why do you not beg?'—Sure enough I was for reply. 'I think a request to that effect will soon be made.' 'No! is it asking you to do me, sir,' I said, there?' looking the fair-faced sensual what he had once been a man?' 'Do you see how the skin is speaking through the bones? and the bones? and the bones? and my tongue my skin? Look at my sunken cheeks, and the hunger that is staring at me, even!' Man alive! said I begging I am, with a hundred tongues!' *—Lady Blessington's Ireland.*

A Man of Property.—A young man who, lately, requested a lawyer to recommend him to a family where he was a daily visitor, and where there was a handsome daughter to whom a large fortune. The lawyer agreed to the next time he saw the young friend, he asked him if he had any property at all. No, sir, I have not.' 'Well, said the lawyer, 'would you suffer any man to cut off your nose, if he could get your consent?' 'Not for the world, replied the young man. 'Then,' said the lawyer, 'I think a person to get a wife.' The next time he saw the girl's father he said, 'I have inquired about the young man's property, and find he has no estate to speak of, but he has a jewel, sir which, to my certain knowledge, I would have offered and to be a gift.' This induced the old man to consent to the marriage, which accordingly took place. We thought it read in the sequel, he often shook his head when he thought of the jewel.

Singular Expedient to obtain a Dinner.—A gentleman, somewhat dressed, on Sunday last, accosted the host of the first public inn, and politely requested a comfortable refreshment's at the usual hour. The host, who supposed from the appearance of the stranger that he was a gentleman of fashion, and consequently a liberal customer, bustle and soon formed but a part of his extensive entertainment; and the waiter was with equal activity employed in laying the cloth in order to make an immediate profit from the affair. A very few bottles of champagne and claret were consequently called for—lengthy—and the dinner, a magnificent one (at least to look at) was served, a basket of peaches stared the waiter him in sport there was scarcely an article but what was consumed. The last bottle of wine was emptied, however, scarcely had it disappeared when a turnkey officer, accompanied by a police constable, entered the apartment, and asked to know if his name was Thompson, and being answered in the affirmative, they immediately took him into custody, as was correct, and in the hearing of the waiters, ordered the constable to take him to Bow Street. By this time the same host of hers called at the office they should be reimbursed for the expense of the dinner he had consumed. But upon inquiry at the police office, it was discovered to be a trumped up tale, and that the gentleman was known by no number on his coat, and for gentleman save an imposition brought by the same party and who, moreover, as they had left, would not answer the purpose to either justice. The gentleman was dismissed with a number of remarks, in which the host heartily joined, and speaks with a thirsting attitude.—*London paper.*

SLEEP.—There are nineteen species of that half-human, half-animal thing, the sea, called whales. They are even more like men than monkeys are, and their several communities, and display great ingenuity and mutual affections.—The females are very affectionate amongst themselves, and the young and among some species but one male and female consort, while in others polygamy is practised with regular family government. For the sake of us, man is their mortal foe destroyer. The smaller species are called porpoises, and the larger, or grande, sea horses. They are often mistaken for the fabulous sea-horse the mermaid.

A SCENE OF YANKEE LIFE

* * * * Mother took on so when I bid her good bye, the I told her I would'nt stay over a fortnight, that I had a great mind to give up going after all; but I had told all the folks I was going to Boston, and had promised to bring Nancy a new comb; so I stuck to my resolution and jogged on. When I began to feel hollow, I pulled out some of mother's doughnuts and kept on eating till I had eat a whole pocketfull, so I did'nt want any dinner when I got to Hull, without stopping only once to get a drink of cider to fill a good piece after dark. Then I did sit down to tea, I can tell you, for I was hungry and I require. I knocked at a house where there was a bright light.

'Walk in,' said the man of the house, in a voice rather more than I thought. 'How far is it to a tavern?' said I.

'Take a chair,' said he.

'I han't got time to sit, I've got a little hefel, I believe—I just want to know how far it is to a tavern.'

'Where ye going?'

'To Boston.'

'What are you going to Boston for?'

'Why—going for a number of things, I guess —that's worth while to go into particulars.'

'Which way did you come from?'

'Why, say, I, and how I had been deceased I got tired of standing up. 'I've come from the deceased almost a day's travel.'

'That's away towards Popersquash. Do you know Deacon Job Squires, who lives there?'

'No, I don't, but I often heard tell of him.'

—How far did you say it was to a tavern?'

'Why, you don't know Jess Squires then; I told him a yoke o steers the other day—maybe you've seen 'em—he's the nigh one with a white face and pretty near black with a white face.'

'No, I don't, and I don't want to, says I, for I began to get a little tired of talking, so would at tell me how far it was to a tavern. 'It's getting late and I must go to a tavern—did you say it was about a mile.'

'No, I didn't say any thing about it.'

'Well, I hope you won't, I was just a going to say, but I thought it would be saucy, and I never was saucy to an old man.'

'Well, I guess you'll have to run right, and if I can make it right to come this way, I shan't go by without stopping—well, good bye.

'Stop a minute, stop a minute, the tavern is as far as the large; you can ride with him if you like. He has got a chair he wagon, and can ride about five miles for nothing, then I took to my legs again. What happened to me after that is all another story.—*American Traveller.*

Mrs. Siddons's first Appearance in the Part of Isabella.—Much has been written and said on this occasion, Mrs. Siddons says, "For the night before this to me memorable day, I suffered from nervousness as much as any one can be imagined. No wonder for my own fate, and that of my children depended on it. I had omitted Bath, where all my efforts had been successful, and I had appeared a second fainter in London might influence the public mind greatly to my disadvantage. I had even gone before from Drury-lane, disgraced as I formerly had been. In due time I was summoned to the repeated *Isabella*, but I was so overpowered by terror I feared to utter a sound above an audible whisper; but my agonizing anxiety changed me into a forgetfulness of my fears, and I unconsciously threw out such powers which I believed to be heard in the remotest part of the house, by friend who kindly undertook to ascertain the happy circumstance. The audience was no less than tears and flattering encouragements of my consolation, and the second, third and fourth, and the second rehearsal was even more affecting than the first. Mr. Kemble, the then manager, was loud in his applauses. This second rehearsal took place on the 8th of October, 1782, and on the evening of the day I was seized with a nervous heartsickness, which made me extremely wretched; for I could not be obliged to defer my appearance on the 10th, having, as I must earnestly repeat, no friend in the world. I went to bed, therefore, in a state of dreadful suspense. Awaking the next morning somewhat, though not entirely refreshed by sleep. I found, upon speaking to my husband that my voice was very much affected. This, of course, was a great comfort to me; and, moreover, that sun, which had never been known to succeed for many days, shone brightly through my curtains. I hurried up, heartily, yet thankfully, to a happy day; even the weather am not ashamed of this as it may perhaps be called—childish superstition. The rehearsal on the 10th, my voice was tuned happily, perfectly sustained, and my powers were never more happily on me. On this eventful day my father arrived to comfort and to be a witness of my trial. He accompanied me to my dressing-room at the theatre. There he left me and, in one of what I call my desperate trains of thought, which usually increases the tinder terror of circumstances, came into the room to inform me of the astonishment of my attendants without utterance, but by expressive looks and gestures of ecstasy. At length I was called to my fiery trial. I found my voice tolerable father behind the scenes. He was agitated that he could not hide from me the consciousness that one is the sole object of attention to that immense assembly. He gave me his arm, and I remember to this moment the sensation I felt from its tremor, and all around me was perhaps the strongest sympathy I ever felt. The applause with which I was received